

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for sterilizing infectious waste water, the method comprising steps of water supply, heating/sterilization, drainage, and cleaning, in which the water supply step consists of a pump feeding step and vacuum suction step,

the pump feeding step is a step wherein the infectious waste water in a raw water tank is suctioned and supplied to a tank body,

the vacuum suction step is a step wherein infectious waste water remaining in the raw water tank after the cleaning step or infectious waste water newly pooled into the raw water tank is vacuum-suctioned into the tank body which is rendered negative in pressure by the cleaning step, and used in place of the pump feeding step or in combination with the pump feeding step,

the heating/sterilization step is a step wherein the heat of the steam is passed through the wall surface of the tank body, allowed to act on infectious waste water suctioned into the tank body of a sterilization tank, thus attaining sterilization of the infectious waste water,

the drainage step is a step wherein heated and sterilized waste water is discharged from the tank body, and

the cleaning step is a step wherein washing water is showered to the tank body of the sterilization tank after a drainage step to clean the tank body.

2. The method for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 1 wherein the pump feeding step is used when infectious waste water pooled into a raw water tank is suctioned for the first time to the tank body of a sterilization tank, and

the vacuum suction step is a step wherein after the pump feeding step, the heating/sterilization step, drainage step and cleaning step are carried out and then infectious waste water pooled into the raw water tank is suctioned into the tank body which is rendered negative in pressure by the cleaning step.

3. A method for sterilizing infectious waste water in a sterilization tank on the basis of indirect heating, the method comprising steps of water supply, heating/sterilization, and drainage, wherein

the sterilization tank consists of a tank body receiving infectious waste water and a heating part that steam-heats the tank body externally,

the water supply step is a step wherein infectious waste water is supplied into the tank body either by the pump feeding

step or vacuum suction step,

the pump feeding step is a step wherein infectious waste water pooled into a raw water tank is suctioned and supplied to the tank body,

the vacuum suction step is a step wherein infectious waste water remaining in a raw water tank after the cleaning step or infectious waste water newly pooled into the raw water tank is vacuum-suctioned into the tank body which is rendered negative in pressure by the cleaning step,

the heating/sterilization step is a step wherein the heat of the steam fed into a heating part is passed through the wall surface of the tank body, allowed to act on infectious waste water, thus attaining sterilization of infectious waste water,

the drainage step is a step wherein heated and sterilized waste water is discharged from the tank body, and

the water level formed by supplying infectious waste water into the tank body in the water supply step is positioned higher than the upper limit of the heating part which heats the tank body.

4. The method for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 3, wherein infectious waste water supplied into the tank body is indirectly heated, and subjected to the heating/sterilization step, while convecting inside the tank

body, and a part of the tank body heated up to temperatures higher than the drying temperatures of infectious waste water during the heating/sterilization step is submerged into the infectious waste water, thus preventing drying of solids contained in the infectious waste water.

5. A system for sterilizing infectious waste water in a sterilization tank on the basis of indirect heating, wherein the sterilization tank is provided with a steam heating means, a tank body and a drain pipe,

the steam heating means is to supply steam to a heating part formed on the outer wall of the tank body and allow the heat of the steam to indirectly act on infectious waste water pooled into the tank body,

the tank body is a tank for receiving infectious waste water supplied by pump suction or vacuum suction due to negative pressure in the tank body, the erected height of the tank body is higher than the upper limit of the heating part and the water level of infectious waste water is formed at a position higher than the upper limit of the heating part, and

the drain pipe is to release the treated waste water pooled into the tank body into a sewage system.

6. A system for sterilizing infectious waste water in a sterilization tank on the basis of indirect heating, having

a pipeline cooler, wherein

the sterilization tank is provided with a tank body and a steam heating means,

the tank body is a tank for receiving infectious waste water supplied by pump suction or vacuum suction due to negative pressure in the tank body, to which the drain pipe is connected,

the steam heating means is to receive steam and allow the heat of the steam to indirectly act on infectious waste water pooled into the tank body,

the drain pipe is a pipe for releasing the sterilized and treated waste water pooled into the tank body into the sewage system,

the pipeline cooler is a pipe wherein externally-supplied cooling water is used to suction the treated waste water from the drain pipe and is mixed with the treated waste water in the pipeline, and the mixed water is released into the sewage system.

7. The system for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 6 wherein said pipeline cooler is to eject cooling water supplied from cooling-water supply source into the pipeline, producing negative pressure in the pipeline, thereby suctioning treated waste water forcibly from the tank body.

8. The system for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 6 wherein said pipeline cooler is provided with a cooling-water supply source, a drain pipe and a pipeline connected to a sewage pipe, and mixing cooling water supplied from the cooling-water supply source with treated waste water suctioned through the drain pipe to attain cooling inside the pipeline.

9. The system for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 6 wherein said pipeline cooler has a built-in nozzle, and

the nozzle ejects cooling water supplied to the pipeline cooler at a high velocity to provide an ejector effect, thereby forcibly discharging waste water from the tank body into the drain pipe.

10. The system for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 6 wherein said pipeline cooler is provided with a cooling-water receiving port and a mixed-water feeding port for releasing waste water into the sewage system at both ends, and is a pipe erected at a right angle in relation to the line connecting the cooling-water receiving port with the mixed-water feeding port, having a port for receiving treated waste water, a nozzle leading to the port for receiving cooling water is formed inside the pipe, a mixing chamber leading to

the port for receiving treated waste water is formed at the front of the nozzle, a mixing chamber is provided with an opening reduced to a small diameter, and the opening leads to the port for feeding mixed-water.

11. The system for sterilizing infectious waste water according to Claim 6 wherein the sewage pipe connected to said pipeline cooler is provided with a U-shaped or L-shaped bent part at some point in the pipeline, and

the U-shaped or L-shaped bent part is to effectively mix cooling water supplied from the pipeline cooler with waste water discharged from the tank body.